

late to the present situation. The expressions received at that time indicated that 95 per cent of the people were opposed to such extra sessions. For geographical reasons and on account of the customary ten days' notice to members, it would be impossible to convene and organize a special session of the Legislature in less than three weeks, precluding the most expeditious action on the part of members. For these reasons I deemed it impossible to convene the Legislature in special session to meet the present emergency, and still think it highly inadvisable. This telegram was in course of preparation on the 17th instant in reply to your telegram of that date, but was taken ill and have only just returned to my office. I am now sending it in lieu of a letter, which I wired you was in course of preparation. The delay was not intentional on my part and no discourtesy meant thereby.

"JOHN SPARKS, Governor."

"President's Reply."

"The White House."

"Washington, Dec. 28, 1907."

"Hon. John Sparks, Governor, Carson City, Nevada."

"Your telegram December 26 is received. It is in effect declares that you have failed to call Legislature together because, in your judgment, the Legislature would not call upon the Government of the United States for the use of troops, although in your opinion it ought to do so."

"The Constitution of the United States imposes upon you, but upon the Legislature, if it can be convened, the duty of calling upon the Government of the United States to protect the State of Nevada against violence. You now request me to use the armed force of the United States in violation of the Constitution, because, in your judgment, the Legislature would fail to perform its duty under the constitution. The State Government actually does not appear to have made any serious effort to do its duty by the effective enforcement of its police functions. I repeat again, what I have already said to you several times, that under the circumstances now existing in the State of Nevada, as made known to me, an application from the Legislature is an essential condition to the indefinite continuance of the troops at Goldfield. Circumstances may change, and if they do, I will take whatever action the needs of the situation require, so far as my constitutional powers permit. But the first need is that the State authorities should do their duty, and the first step toward this is the assembling of the Legislature."

"Roosevelt's Ultimatum."

"It is apparent from your telegram that the Legislature of Nevada can readily be convened. You have failed the period of three weeks as the time necessary to convene and organize a special session. If within five days from the receipt of this telegram you shall have issued the call to convene the Legislature of Nevada, I shall continue the station of the troops at Goldfield during such period of three weeks. If within the term of five days such call is not issued, the troops will be immediately returned to their former station."

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada today sent the following telegram to Governor Sparks:

"My opinion is that in order to justify the national government in using its armed forces to protect the state against domestic violence it is necessary, under the constitution, that application be made by the legislature, or when the legislature cannot be convened, by the governor. It is necessary therefore for you, in my judgment, to convene the legislature and to obtain its decision as to whether application should be made to the president for protection, or an adequate law peace force which will maintain order and protect life and property."

"Views of Newlands."

"Individually I believe in the latter course and that the good name of Nevada requires that we should maintain order and protect life and property within its boundaries, and that its duty is plain. The peace force should not be under the control of either the minor powers or the miners, but should be maintained by the industrial contest between them, with a single eye to the maintenance of order and the protection of life and property. In all that you have done to recognize the difficulty of the situation, your patriotic intentions and your desire to prevent violence and bloodshed in the interest of good; but it is clear that the state must sooner or later assert its sovereignty and its firm determination to maintain order and government, to suppress all violence, and I believe the time is now. I cannot believe that the legislature can fail to act promptly and decisively. If it does not so act, the responsibility is theirs, not yours."

"The special commission appointed by the president to investigate conditions at Goldfield returned today, after spending a week in the mining camp. A report should be made about the return from Pine Knot. Nothing will be given out in advance of the report."

BELIEVE THAT GOVERNOR WILL NOT REFUSE CALL

GOLDFIELD, Nev., Dec. 28.—Captain W. L. Cox, the personal representative of Governor Sparks, today received from the governor a telegram saying that he is endeavoring to learn the sentiment of the people of the state in regard to the calling of a special session of the legislature. Ever since the receipt of the news that President Roosevelt had consented to permit the troops to remain at Goldfield provided the governor would call an extra session, the feeling has been that the troops will remain and that the governor can hardly refuse to issue the call. The dispatch tonight is taken as indicating that the call will be issued.

The mineworkers are jubilant over the new turn of affairs, and while refusing to say what their program of procedure will be, openly assert that they will now be in a position to carry every point by a vote of the miners.

C. E. Mahoney, vice-president of the Western Federation of Miners, says the going or staying of the troops will have no effect on the plans of the union miners, and that he nor the officers of the local union are concerned about the troops. The plan to be pursued provided the legislature is favorable is, it seems now, to form a body of rangers, as Arizona territory has, and to station this force in Goldfield, as long as there is a possibility of trouble. Sheriff Ingalls is, however, proceeding to organize his force of deputy sheriffs, and today new deputies to the number of twenty were sworn in, making his available force now 100 fully armed men, some of whom will be mounted.

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CARSON, Nev., Dec. 28.—Having been given five days by President

Catarh

Invites Consumption

It weakens the delicate lung tissues, deranges the digestive organs, and breaks down the general health.

It often causes headache and dizziness, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, and affects the voice.

Being a constitutional disease it requires a constitutional remedy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Radically and permanently cures.

In usual liquid form or in chocolate tablet known as Sarsatabls, 100 doses \$1.

Roosevelt in which to call a special session of the Legislature, if the troops are to remain at Goldfield. Governor Sparks is deliberating what course to pursue.

The injunction suit of the Goldfield Mine Owners against the union miners to restrain picketing and dissolve the union, has been taken under advisement until January 3, in the United States court for the district of Nevada.

GOVERNOR HAS NOT YET REACHED DECISION

RENO, Nev., Dec. 28.—Governor Sparks said tonight he had not decided to call a special session of the Legislature to consider the keeping of troops in Goldfield. The Governor has replied by telegram to President Roosevelt's telegram asking for information about the Nevada case.

Order Countermanded.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—In accordance with the President's instructions, the Secretary of War today sent telegrams to the governors of California and San Francisco, countermanding previous orders for the withdrawal of the troops from Goldfield on Monday next.

BRILLIANT AFFAIR IS ANNUAL BANQUET

Continued from Page One.

And State we love so much. This club enrolls in its membership the names of many great men, powerful in National and State affairs, and capitalists whose operations are world-wide.

Probably the most important National achievement today connected with the Commercial club is our worthy and esteemed secretary, Arthur Harris, who, by his untiring efforts, has secured the intermountain country through the medium of "dry farming," has thrown into the hands of the entire agricultural world, a new Adonis now appears upon the stage, however, and the "drying" of the soil is now chosen field. No tilling of the soil or reaping of the grain; simply a mixture of sulphuric acid running in a stream of water, and the farmer better than \$100 per acre and known as "smoke agriculture."

In every country where growth attains and progress progresses, there must be some recognized body of "boosters." Some representative body that will advertise the advantages and resources of their city and State. The Commercial club occupies this position in Salt Lake City. Man could never tell his history record all the good accomplished by this organization through the untiring efforts of its members. The gentleman who can best recount its many commendable achievements is our worthy and esteemed member of this Commercial club, as well as for every producer of precious metals, to put forth every effort to establish a free and independent smelting plant, owned and controlled by the producers themselves, and organized and governed by just such men as are present here, who have the ability, the energy and the manhood to carry out the plan.

Polished, oratorical, and striking home with spirit, William H. King, brought the banquet to their feet with a storm of applause at its close and three great cheers for the speaker.

Judge King was grimful of his subject, and he talked Salt Lake, Utah, and the Commercial club as he never talked before. He forcefully and strenuously pleaded for a closer allegiance to city, state and commonwealth, endeavoring to make the audience realize the great things that have been accomplished through the names of such men as Senator Thomas Kearns, David Keith, Judge Goodwin, Samuel Newhouse, C. I. A. Wall, Orson F. Whitney, Rev. E. L. Goshen, and others of equal prominence in the political and industrial arena of the state, he singled out those who stood for the best state boasts, declaring they stood for the best Utah boasts in "brains, brawn and blood."

Praises State.

Briefly he touched on local conditions.

"Utah and Salt Lake City are too small for hatred to exist among neighbors. We are a small, but a faithful nation, and we should develop the best there is in the state and in our capital city, there must be manifested more fraternalism. Perhaps some people have tried to insert issues into our politics which have no business there. These things must stop in time and the state strike its stride."

"The Commercial club of Salt Lake should be the nucleus of the commonwealth. Let the club be the great crucible into which shall be poured the immeasurable resources of the state and its cities, the immensity of the material produced should be used to be welded into—the big things of life."

Committee on Resources.

"I believe that committee on resources should be appointed with men on it of the stamp of Thomas Kearns, David Keith, George T. O'Dell, Samuel Newhouse, and others of equal prominence. Ever since the receipt of the news that President Roosevelt had consented to permit the troops to remain at Goldfield provided the governor would call an extra session, the feeling has been that the troops will remain and that the governor can hardly refuse to issue the call. The dispatch tonight is taken as indicating that the call will be issued."

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I am sure, two of Utah's greatest industries. There may be many of you present who will wonder why I should mention matters that I, but I count it an honor and a pleasure to be present at this banquet and to discuss the resources of one of the greatest commercial bodies in the West, representing as it does men of high professions, who have the interest of their State and the industry thereof at heart, and whose every purpose it is to promote the welfare and upbuilding of the commonwealth.

But, personally, I think and I believe will agree with me, that on Utah's future, when we take into consideration the present year's output, and judge the future by the past.

The precious metal mines of Utah have given to the world's wealth this year over \$100,000,000. In silver, six and one-half millions in lead, and about ten millions in copper.

In the future, we may have a place as third as a producing State. She has also given about twelve millions in gold.

She has unbounded resources, but her great mineral development has scarcely begun. Her rich mountains are full of precious metals.

San Pedro Harbor.

She has coal, iron and oil enough to supply the wants of the world for the next half century, and most of this is right here in Utah. The greatest harbor, San Pedro, a waterway large enough to shelter all of the fleets of the world, and the greatest iron band known as the San Pedro road, which so closely links the "City of the Angels" with the "City of the Saints."

Let us hope that it is not far off when the development of the great iron deposits of iron ore will produce millions of dollars for the State, and the reduced iron pig iron by Utah's own fields, let it be coal or oil, whereby that industry alone will employ thousands of Utah's sons.

Iron can be had down cheaply on the shores of the ocean, and the water conveyed by water to the gateway of the Orient and the islands of the Pacific.

On the present day, the water of the Twentieth century, and of this our great Nation must play its full part. It is possible for the mines that will make it possible to produce a great iron band, become America's greatest intermountain link. It will induce capital and destroy the iron industry of the world, and make for a million more contented and industrious people.

From present appearances I am free to say a few more years will bring about the time when the great iron band will young Utah take her place as one of the foremost mineral producing States of the Union.

Must Have Smelters.

Now my friends, in regard to the smelting industry, the smelters are as necessary adjunct to the mineral industry. We must have them. They may be somewhat of a nuisance, but they are a very desirable necessity when too far away, and it is absolutely sure that a big percentage of all the precious metals of the world, the great iron band of Utah, will be smelted within a radius of forty miles of this city.

It is the smelter where all of the great railroads make a common point, where the limestone and the iron, the coal and the oil, are brought in great quantities within a reasonable distance and cost, and where great quantities to support and maintain such industries.

With the advantages pertaining to this great smelting industry which has been given to us by the kind hand of Providence, it is necessary for every member of this Commercial club, as well as for every producer of precious metals, to put forth every effort to establish a free and independent smelting plant, owned and controlled by the producers themselves, and organized and governed by just such men as are present here, who have the ability, the energy and the manhood to carry out the plan.

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some man down in New York went to a bank where he had deposited his money and asked for a dollar, and the result has been interesting.

The Real Trouble.

You see, the trouble was this: Everybody was so prosperous, and everyone was becoming so rich, and there was so much money in circulation—every man, woman and child having per capita more money than they had ever owned before, therefore they could not get the money that they owed from the banks. At least this is the way that it has been explained to me.

So I thought I would issue bonds. I went to my banker and I asked him about it. I always go to my banker when I want to borrow money, because he never lets me have it, and I am therefore better off when I want the facts regarding my financial condition. So I went to my banker and said to him, "How is this about the Roosevelt bond issue?" It is not all wrong, and in fact the bonds issued by the Cleveland and the Cleveland and built upon houses, and was denounced as an enemy to the country. "Oh, no," said my banker, "don't understand these financial questions. There is a great difference between the bonds issued by Roosevelt and the bonds issued by Cleveland. You see Cleveland issued bonds because the country was in a bad way, and Roosevelt issued the bonds because the country is so prosperous, because we woman and child having per capita more money than they had ever owned before, some should be withdrawn and put in the treasury, because everyone is becoming so rich—the people have been too busy."

So I went home and I thought it over, and I saw that my banker was right, and I thought I would give it a grand thing in the clearing-house certificate.

Badge of Prosperity.

I discovered that it is a badge of prosperity and that its coming heralds the success of a nation. I thought I would give it a grand thing in the clearing-house certificate.

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